



SOIL RETENTION

D E S I G N S I N C .

**Verdura[®] 40/60 Retaining Wall Feasibility Design
and Response to Plan Review Comments
from City of Lake Forest**

Project:
**Portola Center Project (South Parcel), TTM 15353
Lake Forest, CA**

Prepared for:
**SunRanch Capital Partners, LLC
Attn: Mr. Scott Molloy
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1500
San Diego, CA 92101**

**SRD Project No: 0704-034A
August 10, 2012**



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To: SunRanch Capital Partners, LLC.
Attn: Mr. Scott Molloy
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1500
San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: 619-234-4050

Subject: *Verdura*[®] 40/60 Retaining Wall Feasibility Design and Response to Plan Review Comments from the City of Lake Forest, Portola Center Project (South Parcel), TTM 15353, Lake Forest, CA

In accordance with your request, *Soil Retention Designs, Inc. (SRD)* has prepared this updated feasibility design report to address four representative wall geometries for the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls at the subject site. The enclosed structural design is an updated feasibility study and includes structural wall calculations enclosed within this report and accompanying cross-section design wall drawings (*Verdura*[®] Segmental Retaining Wall Drawings - Sheets 1 through 6). The subject structural design is based upon the Tentative Tract Map 15353, prepared by Hunsaker and Associates, dated May 8, 2012. Please note that this feasibility design is not intended to be a construction document; but is solely prepared to facilitate planning requirements for Tentative Tract Map processing.

In addition, review comments from the City of Lake Forest Planning Department, prepared by Interwest Consulting Group, have also been addressed. Our responses are provided on an item by item basis with the comment list attached for reference.

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The information provided for use in the enclosed structural analyses included the following:

1. "Geotechnical Investigation, Portola Center South, Tentative Map 15353, Lake Forest, California," prepared by Geocon, Incorporated, Project No. G1218-52-01A, dated July 6, 2012.
2. Tentative Tract Map 15353, prepared by Hunsaker and Associates, dated May 8, 2012.
3. "Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes," prepared by Federal Highway Administration, Publication No. FHWA-NHI-00-043.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of design services provided for this project included the following:

1. Review of the above referenced documents relative to obtaining necessary design parameters.
2. In-office analysis and design of the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls to accommodate critical aspects of the proposed civil design.
3. Preparation of this report, which contains our calculations, associated specifications, and accompanying design drawings for the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls.
4. Response to City of Lake Forest plan review comments, dated November 2011.

LIMITATIONS

The design and recommendations provided herein are applicable to the use of the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall products, which is of proprietary ownership by Soil Retention Products, Inc.

Note that the scope of services authorized and provided herein is limited to a structural design of the proposed *Verdura*[®] Retaining Wall system. *SRD* did not provide any on-site geotechnical services such as subsurface investigations or identification/testing of soil materials that may be used in or near the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls. Information presented herein is based on data provided in the referenced documents. If the conditions differ from those presented in the referenced documents, the engineering design and analyses provided by *SRD* may no longer be valid and additional engineering and analysis may be required. Conditions noted above include, but are not limited to, slope configurations, wall system type, wall/slope heights, soil materials and structural and/or external loadings. In addition, it should be noted that *SRD* is the wall designer and not the geotechnical engineer-of-record.

RESPONSE TO CITY PLAN REVIEW COMMENTS

SRD Response #S1 – Please note the following with regards to UBC and CBC conformance of the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall:

The ER-5515 evaluation report was prepared to determine conformance with the 1997 Uniform Building Code – Standard 21-4, Hollow and Solid Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units (see attachment). The UBC Standard 21-4 solely addresses manufacturing specifications for the block units and is based on ASTM Standard C90. The 2010 California Building Code (CBC) also relies upon the same ASTM standard (see section 2103.1).

Additionally, the 2010 California Building Code (CBC) specifies that the system be designed per Allowable Stress Design (ASD) methodology (see section 2107). Site specific design calculations for the proposed walls at the subject site have been provided per nationally recognized methodologies (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA]), which utilizes ASD methodology.

Please note that the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall system is a CALTRANS-Approved wall system and is listed on the “Pre-Approved Alternate Earth Retaining Systems” as of April 2012, which can be obtained through the following link:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/approved_products_list/pdf/earth_retaining_syst.pdf

Soil Retention is currently working on updating the ICC evaluation to include additional reinforcement types and reference to the 2010 CBC. The ER-5515 remains active and is available through the ICC website.

SRD Response #S2 – This item is under the purview of the geotechnical engineer of record.

SRD Response #S3 – The requested inspections are included under Section 3.10 and 3.11 of the General Notes sheet of the provided drawings. Please note that the subject cross-sectional drawings are not considered full construction documents, but are intended to provide feasibility information as part of the planning stage of the project. Full construction drawings will be much more detailed showing specific wall profiles with structural detailing.

SRD Response #S4 – Please see the attached Figure #1 (rear of document) which shows the representative wall locations that this feasibility design addresses.

SRD Response #S5 – This item is under the purview of the civil and/or geotechnical engineer of record.

SRD Response #S6 – *Verdura*[®] retaining wall segmental blocks are manufactured with a proprietary concrete mix which is resistant to severe (or very severe) sulfate exposure and will perform superior to any Type V cement mix.

SRD Response #S6 (Duplicate Question #) – The proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls have a maximum exposed height of 30 feet; however the walls are designed in some cases in a superimposed (terraced) condition creating heights in excess of 60 feet due to the 2:1 separation slopes and required embedment depths. The structural design methodology for terraced wall and/or an overall single height wall design is controlled by the offset distance between the walls. The following relationship recommended by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) determines the type of analysis performed:

$$D \leq [1/20 * (H_1 + H_2)]$$

D = Offset Distance
H₁ = Height of Upper Wall
H₂ = Height of Lower Wall

Per the FHWA design manual, for small upper wall offsets (where $D \leq 1/20 * [\text{maximum } 36 + 38] \approx 4$ feet), it is “assumed that the failure surface does not fundamentally change...The walls should be designed as a single wall...” Please see the attached excerpt from the FHWA design manual at the rear of text that further details this information.

For the subject site, the minimum offset between walls is on the order of 20+ feet. The “D” equation is not satisfied with this geometry, so the walls are designed in a terraced condition and internal stresses within the wall are significantly reduced. Our feasibility design for the terraced condition incorporates the use of “high-strength” geogrid reinforcement for these lower stresses. Steel reinforcements are not necessary for the proposed wall geometries. Additional information regarding terraced wall or independent wall design is outlined within the body of this report.

SRD Response #S7 – The requested references have been added to the updated *Verdura*[®] Segmental Wall Drawings and this report.

SRD Response #S8 – Surcharge loadings for permanent structures and/or transient loading from road traffic are relatively small in comparison to the overall static loading of fill of the larger wall complexes. For this feasibility design, surcharge loading has not been incorporated, but may be appropriate during the construction permitting phase of the project.

SRD Response #S9 – Table 3 within the *Verdura*[®] Segmental Wall Drawings have been updated to correspond to the recommendations within the referenced geotechnical reports. Note that the previous Table 3 was in error and has been corrected.

SRD Response #S10 – The subject walls were designed for a site acceleration of 0.36g. The previous Table 3 located within the *Verdura*[®] Segmental Wall Drawings was in error and has been corrected.

SRD Response #S11 – Post-construction horizontal movements of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls are discussed in the “Structural Setbacks” portion of the report.

SRD Response #S12 – Analysis is provided within the later part of this report for the most current representative wall geometries (see the “Wall Design” section and the Appendix).

SRD Response #S13 – Wet-stamp and signature are provided for both the updated *Verdura*[®] Segmental Wall Drawings and this report.

VERDURA[®] RETAINING WALL DESIGN

General Wall Configurations – The proposed site design consists of multiple *Verdura*[®] retaining walls located within the southerly and easterly perimeter slopes of the project site. Proposed walls consist of both single and double-tier walls positioned within 2:1 slopes which reach overall heights of up to 120 feet. Individual wall heights reach a maximum of 30 feet. Terraced walls are designed with 2:1 separation slopes or level areas between the walls typically 20 to 30 feet in horizontal distance.

Geotechnical Design Parameters - The geotechnical parameters used in design of the *Verdura*[®] retaining walls are based upon the recommendations from the geotechnical engineer of record within the Referenced Document #1 and are summarized as follows:

- Reinforced zone (cohesion [c]= 500 psf, friction angle [ϕ]=32°);
- Retained zone (c=500 psf, ϕ =28°); and,
- Foundation zone (c=500 psf, ϕ =28°).

In accordance with nationally recognized design methodology, **cohesion within the reinforced and retained soils is conservatively disregarded.** The materials used within the reinforced zone may consist of either select onsite and/or imported fill material, provided the following quality criteria are met:

- Friction angle ≥ 32 degrees;
- Percent passing #200 sieve ≤ 35 percent;
- Expansion index of ≤ 50 ; and,
- Plasticity index of ≤ 20 .

Based upon review of Referenced Document #1, it appears that these materials may be generated from the Puente Formation – Soquel Member (Tps – sandstone portion) and potentially other onsite sources.

Seismic Design Parameters – The site acceleration of 0.36g was utilized for the subject wall design based on information provided within Referenced Document #1.

Wall Design – Feasibility designs for the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls for the subject site have been designed for both static and pseudo-static conditions using computer program MSEW (Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall) 3.0 design software, developed by ADAMA Engineering, Inc. The structural designs have been completed per the AASHTO 2002 (ASD) design methodology. Structural design calculations include internal, external and local stability analyses. In addition, compound stability analysis is also included. The design calculations are provided within the appendix of this report and are preceded by a summary page of the critical factors of safety for the structural design (rear of text).

Structural design of walls in a superimposed (terraced) condition is primarily controlled by the offset distance between the walls and the relationship to the height of the lower wall. The determination of whether a single tiered design for a two-wall system or two independent designs are necessary is governed by the following relationship:

$$D \geq H_2 * \tan (90-\phi_r)$$

D = Offset Distance

H₂ = Height of Lower Wall

φ_r = Friction Angle of Reinforced Backfill Soils

When “D” satisfies the above relationship, walls are not considered superimposed and the lower wall is designed as an independent wall with the upper wall modeled as a surcharge load. The upper wall is then designed without any influence from the wall below. When “D” does not satisfy the above relationship, walls are considered superimposed and a tiered design for a single system governs. Additional details regarding the design of terraced walls are included in attached excerpts from the referenced FHWA design manual at the back of this report.

Our analyses consisted of four (4) structural wall designs for both single-wall and tiered-wall geometries at the subject site and are representative of the more critical geometries within the subject site. The attached Figure #1 (rear of document) provides specific locations within the subject site as to where these designs are generally applicable. The structural designs are as follows:

- **Design 1 – Tiered 30-ft Walls with 20-ft Wide 2:1 Slope Separation** - Design 1 accommodates 30-ft high exposed height lower and upper walls with an 8-ft high 2:1 separation slope and 20-ft

offset between the tiered walls. Embedment depth for the lower wall is 6 feet and 8 feet for the upper wall. The crest of the upper wall has a 20-ft high 2:1 ascending slope. This design is the “most-critical” tiered geometry within the subject site and is representative of the wall layout along the majority of the southern border within Lots “E”, “F” and “G” (see Figure #1).

- **Design 2 – Tiered 30-ft Walls with 20-ft Wide Level Bench Separation** - Design 2 accommodates 30-ft high exposed height lower and upper walls with a 20-ft level bench offset between the tiered walls for a future access road. Embedment depth for the lower wall is 6 feet and 2 feet for the upper wall. The crest of the upper wall has a 5-ft high 2:1 ascending slope. This design is representative of the wall layout southwest of the proposed “Sports Park” area within the northern portion of Lot “G” (see Figure #1).
- **Design 3 – Single 20-ft Wall with 2:1 Crest** - Design 4 accommodates a 20.3-ft high exposed height wall with a 30-ft high 2:1 ascending slope at the crest. Embedment depth is a minimum 3 feet. This design is representative of the wall layout within an east canyon fill within Lot “C” (see Figure #1).
- **Design 4 – Tiered 12-ft over 30-ft Walls with 30-ft Separation** - Design 3 accommodates a 30-ft high exposed height lower wall and 12-ft high upper wall with a 12-ft high 2:1 separation slope and 30-ft offset between the tiered walls. Embedment depth for the lower wall is 6 feet and 10 feet for the upper wall. The crest of the upper wall has a 30-ft high 2:1 ascending slope. This design is representative of the wall layout within the northeast canyon fill within Lot “B” (see Figure #1).

Minimum safety factors for external, internal, and local stability satisfy the following criteria:

External Stability Calculations		
	<i>Static</i>	<i>Pseudostatic</i>
Base Sliding	1.5	1.1
Bearing Capacity	2.0	1.5
Overturning	2.0	1.5
Compound Stability	1.5	1.1
Internal Stability Calculations		
	<i>Static</i>	<i>Pseudostatic</i>
Sliding	1.5	1.1
Geogrid Pullout	1.5	1.1
Geogrid Strength	1.5	1.1
Local Stability Calculations		
	<i>Static</i>	<i>Pseudostatic</i>
Geogrid – Block Connection	1.5	1.1

The accompanying design drawings (*Verdura*[®] Segmental Retaining Wall Drawings - Sheets 1 through 6) depict cross-sections showing the geogrid lengths, strengths, and placement based upon these designs.

Wall Components – The proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls are designed using *Verdura*[®] 40 and 60 blocks, Miragrid geogrids and other accessory products, and described in “Part 2 – Products” of the “Specifications” of the accompanying design drawings (Sheet 1).

Toe embedment - Toe embedment (embedment of the wall base into the foundation soils) is typically provided to minimize the potential for erosion undermining of the wall base, enhance bearing capacity

and enhance sliding resistance of the basal reinforcement layers. Embedment of the wall is accounted for in the calculations as part of the “total wall height”. The embedment has no impact on the wall calculations (i.e. design methodology conservatively ignores passive earth pressures from soils in front of the wall and hence has no effect on the internal or external stability of the wall system/components).

Minimum requirements for wall embedment are summarized as follows:

<i>MINIMUM EMBEDMENT REQUIREMENTS</i>	
<i>Sloping Condition at Toe of Wall</i>	<i>Embedment Requirement*</i>
Level	H/20 (Minimum 1-foot)
2H:1V	H/7 (Minimum 3 feet)

**Note: H equals the total height of an MSE wall.*

The toe embedment of the wall designs for the subject project are a minimum of 3 feet for the 20-ft high single wall in Design 3 and 6 feet for the 30-ft high tiered walls in Designs 1, 2 and 4. The designed embedment depths exceed the minimum nationally recognized standards. It should be noted that deeper embedment of 8 to 10 feet for the upper walls within the Design 1 and 4 conditions are required per the analyses. These depths typical vary based upon the height of the slope between the walls. Within Design 2, the upper tiered wall has an embedment of 2 feet as a result of the level condition in front of the wall. Additionally, all walls with descending slopes at the toe shall have an embedment depth which provides a minimum 7-foot to daylight condition per the geotechnical engineer of record.

Typical Structural Setbacks – Structures located above the tops of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls that are over 30 feet in height should be setback behind a 1:1 (horizontal to vertical) structural influence line unless special foundation recommendations are employed (i.e. mat-type slabs, caisson footings, etc.), as directed by the geotechnical engineer of record. The 1:1 should be measured from the face of the wall and project upward to the slope/pad daylight.

Post-construction horizontal movements of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls over 30 feet in height are expected to be less than 1/2 inch for single-tier walls (approximately 0.1% of total wall height) and 1 inch for multi-tier walls (approximately 0.2% of total wall height). Walls lower than 30 feet in height should have negligible lateral deflections. Both vertical and horizontal slope deformations and/or fill settlement surrounding the subject walls are under the purview of the geotechnical engineer of record. Our estimated horizontal movements do not account for the surrounding slopes and/or any underlying materials, but are solely for the walls themselves. In addition, pseudo-static designs are modeled based upon a 75mm (3 inch) displacement for external stability.

Wall Backfill – Requirements for backfill materials surrounding the proposed wall are included in the specifications of the *Verdura*[®] Segmental Retaining Wall Drawings for this project. In summary, the materials should consist of engineered fill comprised of select onsite and/or imported soils accepted by the geotechnical engineer of record and having a minimum friction angle of 32 degrees shear strength when remolded to 90% of modified proctor density (ASTM D-1557). Soils within 6 inches of a reinforcing geosynthetic layer shall not contain particles larger than 4 inches in diameter.

Backfill Drainage – Retaining wall sub-drainage should be applied as shown on the accompanying design drawings and/or as directed by the geotechnical engineer of record. If groundwater conditions exist within the foundation soils below the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls, adequate drainage measures as directed by the geotechnical engineer of record should be employed to remedy the condition.

Surface Water Drainage – Drainage and channeling of surface water from above walls and from surrounding improvements should be directed to collection devices away from the retaining wall structures. Where possible, surface water should be collected in v-ditches, swales, or other collection/channeling devices in order to contain and discharge water to either end of the wall or away from the structures. Berms, curbs, gutters, swales or other devices may be required to prevent an excessive amount of concentrated runoff from draining over the crest of the wall and creating erosion problems. In no case should large volumes of runoff or concentrated flows be allowed to cascade over the top of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls, discharge into the backfill or infill soils from which the wall is constructed or otherwise be allowed to saturate the structural fill of the wall.

Improvements Above Walls – The uppermost geosynthetic reinforcements are designed to be at least 2 feet beneath the top of wall elevations. The 2-foot zone is typically considered a suitable depth in which landscaping can be installed.

In general, *SRD* recommends placement of proposed improvements in areas that avoid conflicts with the geogrid reinforcements. Where there are planned improvements above walls, *SRD* recommends the use of a “buffer” slope atop the wall so that future excavations will avoid contact and/or potential damage to reinforcements for the walls. Based upon the current plan, a minimum “buffer” slope of 5 feet high is planned atop all walls, which would provide a minimum 7 feet to the uppermost geogrid reinforcements. Tree well and any pool excavations atop the walls should be planned to avoid cutting of reinforcements.

Root growth from trees and/or vegetation is not inhibited by or damaging to the geogrid reinforcement layers of the *Verdura*[®] Retaining Wall system. Trees should be properly sized by the landscape architect so that root masses do not impart additional pressures on the wall face and anticipated tree canopies do not extend over the wall face when located on top of the wall.

Fence post and/or cable railings located at the top of walls should be constructed with caisson-type excavations which do not remove more than 25% of the geogrid materials at the face of the wall (e.g. spacing and size limited to 1-foot diameter caissons located on 4-foot centers).

Screen walls, which require footings resistance to significant lateral loads (i.e. wind loads, seismic loads), should be constructed with caisson and grade beam type foundations when located directly atop *Verdura*[®] retaining walls. The following recommendations should be considered:

- Foundations systems located directly above *Verdura*[®] retaining walls should comply with the following:

- Continuous trench foundations (and/or grade beams) shall be limited to 18 inches from top of wall elevations allowing for a minimum soil cover of 6 inches over geogrid reinforcement materials.
 - Caisson foundations may be drilled vertically, but should not remove more than 25 percent of the geogrid materials (e.g. spacing and size limited to 2-foot diameter caissons located on 8-foot centers). Maximum diameter of caisson footings should be less than or equal to 3 feet.
- o Foundation systems located closer than 5 feet from the top of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls shall not rely upon passive pressure (acting towards the face of the wall) within the upper 2 feet measured from the top of wall.
 - o Foundation systems located a minimum of 5 feet away from the tops of *Verdura*[®] retaining walls and/or located atop slopes above *Verdura*[®] retaining walls may use passive pressures as directed by the geotechnical engineer of record.

Maintenance and Access – Maintenance and access for the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining walls should be provided per the direction of project planners. Planned *Verdura*[®] retaining walls should be included within typical slope maintenance program guidelines.

Design Details – Detailed specifications, relative to the design of the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall system, are provided on the accompanying drawings (*Verdura*[®] Segmental Retaining Wall Drawings - Sheets 1 through 6). The length, strength and spacing of geosynthetic reinforcements are depicted on the wall cross sections. Geogrid spacing for all wall areas shall not be more than 3 block courses except for top of wall areas as noted on the accompanying design drawings.

GLOBAL STABILITY ANALYSES

Global stability of earthen slopes surcharged by retaining walls is independent of local structural design for retaining walls and hence has not been conducted as part of the design included herein. The global stability of the slope and retaining wall combination is the responsibility of the geotechnical engineer of record and should be provided under separate cover. Minimum safety factors for potential failure surfaces that may occur behind and beneath the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall within the surrounding slopes should be documented and approved by all appropriate reviewing agencies.

Modifications to geogrid lengths per the global stability analysis in the Referenced Document #1 have been broadly incorporated into the *Verdura*[®] retaining wall drawings. The global stability recommendations from the geotechnical engineer should be more detailed for specific walls during the preparation of construction documents within the next phase of the project.

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD

It is the project geotechnical engineer of record's responsibility to review the enclosed design calculations, plans, and specifications in order to ensure that the assumptions made herein are consistent with their intentions. The geotechnical engineer of record will be responsible for ensuring that the soil, materials, and methods used in construction of the proposed *Verdura*[®] retaining wall system are conducted in accordance with the specifications outlined herein.

CONCLUSIONS

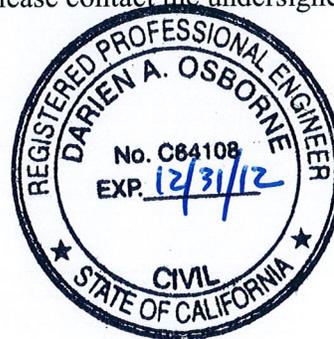
Design of the above referenced *Verdura*[®] retaining walls is feasible provided that the recommendations included herein and within the accompanying drawings are followed.

If you have any questions or wish additional information, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,



Darien Osborne, RCE 64108
Senior Project Engineer



- Distribution:
- (1) Addressee (Electronic)
 - (3) Mr. Ron Santos, City of Lake Forest (Wet-Signed and Electronic)
 - (1) Mr. Eddie Torres, RBF Consulting (Wet-Signed and Electronic)
 - (1) Mr. Shawn Weedon, Geocon Incorporated (Electronic)
 - (1) Mr. Robert Day, Design Fusion International, Inc. (Electronic)
 - (1) Mr. Joe Wightman, Hunsaker and Associates (Electronic)

- Attachments:
- Design Summary Tables – Rear of Text
 - Appendix – *Verdura*[®] Retaining Wall Design Calculations
 - Figure #1 – Wall Design Location Exhibit – Rear of Document
 - City of Lake Forest Plan Review Comments – Rear of Document
 - Uniform Building Code Standard 21-4 – Rear of Document
 - Excerpt from FHWA Design Manual “Superimposed Walls” – Rear of Document

Design Summary Table					
Design 1					
30' Over 30' Tiered Walls with 20' 2:1 Slope Offset					
Design for Both Walls in Tiered Condition					
Structure Geometry					
	Total Height	74' Total Height Upper Wall – (30' Exposed with 8' Embedment) Lower Wall - (30' Exposed with 6' Embedment)			
	Tiered Condition	20' Offset – 8' 2:1 Separation Slope Between Walls			
	Crest Condition	20' 2:1 Ascending Slope			
	Minimum Length/Height Ratio	Tiered Wall - 65'/74' (0.88) Lower Wall – 65'/36' (1.81) Upper Wall – 45'/38' (1.18)			
Geotechnical Parameters		Reinforced	Retained	Foundation	
	Friction angle, ϕ, degrees	32	28	28	
	Dry Unit Weight, γ_d, pcf	120	120	120	
	Cohesion, c, psf	500*	500*	500	
	Seismic acceleration, g	0.36g			
Global Stability		Per Geotechnical Engineer of Record			
* Note: Cohesion within the reinforced and retained soil zones is conservatively ignored within the analysis.					
Minimum Factor of Safety					
		FS, Static		FS, Seismic	
External Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.75	≥ 1.5	1.20	≥ 1.1
	Overturning	3.69	≥ 2.0	2.32	≥ 1.5
	Bearing Capacity/Settlement	6.76	≥ 2.0	4.20	≥ 1.5
	Compound Stability	1.78	≥ 1.5	1.15	≥ 1.1
Internal Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.69	≥ 1.5	1.16	≥ 1.1
	Pullout	4.04	≥ 1.5	2.46	≥ 1.1
	Geogrid Strength	1.51	≥ 1.5	1.29	≥ 1.1
Local Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Geogrid to Block Connection	1.56	≥ 1.5	1.18	≥ 1.1

Design Summary Table					
Design 2					
30' Over 30' Tiered Walls with 20' Level Bench Offset					
Design for Both Walls in Tiered Condition					
Structure Geometry					
	Total Height	66' Total Height Upper Wall – (30' Exposed with 2' Embedment) Lower Wall - (30' Exposed with 6' Embedment)			
	Tiered Condition	20' Offset Level Bench Between Walls			
	Crest Condition	5' 2:1 Ascending Slope			
	Minimum Length/Height Ratio	Tiered Wall - 50'/66' (0.76) Lower Wall – 50'/36' (1.39) Upper Wall – 30'/32' (0.94)			
Geotechnical Parameters		Reinforced	Retained	Foundation	
	Friction angle, ϕ, degrees	32	28	28	
	Dry Unit Weight, γ_d, pcf	120	120	120	
	Cohesion, c, psf	500*	500*	500	
	Seismic acceleration, g	0.36g			
Global Stability		Per Geotechnical Engineer of Record			
* Note: Cohesion within the reinforced and retained soil zones is conservatively ignored within the analysis.					
Minimum Factor of Safety					
		FS, Static		FS, Seismic	
External Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.90	≥ 1.5	1.24	≥ 1.1
	Overturning	3.84	≥ 2.0	2.20	≥ 1.5
	Bearing Capacity/Settlement	6.99	≥ 2.0	4.11	≥ 1.5
	Compound Stability	1.87	≥ 1.5	1.22	≥ 1.1
Internal Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.78	≥ 1.5	1.17	≥ 1.1
	Pullout	4.76	≥ 1.5	2.40	≥ 1.1
	Geogrid Strength	1.53	≥ 1.5	1.31	≥ 1.1
Local Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Geogrid to Block Connection	1.64	≥ 1.5	1.26	≥ 1.1

Design Summary Table					
Design 3					
20' Single Wall with 2:1 Slope					
Structure Geometry					
Total Height	23.3' (20.3' Exposed with 3' Embedment)				
Crest Condition	30° 2:1 Ascending Slope				
Minimum Length/Height Ratio	Lower Wall – 24'/23.3' (1.03)				
Geotechnical Parameters		Reinforced	Retained	Foundation	
Friction angle, ϕ , degrees	32	28	28		
Dry Unit Weight, γ_d , pcf	120	120	120		
Cohesion, c, psf	500*	500*	500		
Seismic acceleration, g	0.36g				
Global Stability		Per Geotechnical Engineer of Record			
* Note: Cohesion within the reinforced and retained soil zones is conservatively ignored within the analysis.					
Minimum Factor of Safety					
		FS, Static		FS, Seismic	
External Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
Sliding		2.13	≥ 1.5	1.41	≥ 1.1
Overturning		4.92	≥ 2.0	2.89	≥ 1.5
Bearing Capacity/Settlement		10.61	≥ 2.0	7.67	≥ 1.5
Compound Stability		1.58	≥ 1.5	1.12	≥ 1.1
Internal Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
Sliding		2.01	≥ 1.5	1.36	≥ 1.1
Pullout		16.21	≥ 1.5	5.46	≥ 1.1
Geogrid Strength		2.00	≥ 1.5	1.14	≥ 1.1
Local Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
Geogrid to Block Connection		2.65	≥ 1.5	1.17	≥ 1.1

Design Summary Table					
Design 4					
12' Over 30' Tiered Walls with 30' Offset					
Design for Both Walls in Tiered Condition					
Structure Geometry					
	Total Height	60' Total Height Upper Wall – (12' Exposed with 10' Embedment) Lower Wall - (30' Exposed with 6' Embedment)			
	Tiered Condition	30' Offset – 12' 2:1 Separation Slope Between Walls			
	Crest Condition	30' 2:1 Ascending Slope			
	Minimum Length/Height Ratio	Tiered Wall - 50'/60' (0.83) Lower Wall – 50'/36' (1.39) Upper Wall – 25'/22' (1.14)			
Geotechnical Parameters		Reinforced	Retained	Foundation	
	Friction angle, ϕ, degrees	32	28	28	
	Dry Unit Weight, γ_d, pcf	120	120	120	
	Cohesion, c, psf	500*	500*	500	
	Seismic acceleration, g	0.36g			
Global Stability		Per Geotechnical Engineer of Record			
* Note: Cohesion within the reinforced and retained soil zones is conservatively ignored within the analysis.					
Minimum Factor of Safety					
		FS, Static		FS, Seismic	
External Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.81	≥ 1.5	1.24	≥ 1.1
	Overturning	3.79	≥ 2.0	2.40	≥ 1.5
	Bearing Capacity/Settlement	7.25	≥ 2.0	4.57	≥ 1.5
	Compound Stability	1.54	≥ 1.5	**Min 1.1 thru Geogrid Zone	≥ 1.1
Internal Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Sliding	1.69	≥ 1.5	1.36	≥ 1.1
	Pullout	2.31	≥ 1.5	1.49	≥ 1.1
	Geogrid Strength	2.28	≥ 1.5	1.82	≥ 1.1
Local Stability		Actual FS	Target FS	Actual FS	Target FS
	Geogrid to Block Connection	1.69	≥ 1.5	1.31	≥ 1.1

** Safety factor in output is shown for slope area above the wall. This condition is outside the purview of a wall designer; however, consider that compound stability analysis does not consider the use of cohesion in calculations.

Appendix

Verdura[®] Retaining Wall Design Calculations

(56 Pages)

AASHTO 2002 ASD DESIGN METHOD

Portola Center - TTM 15353

MSEW(3.0): Update # 14.3

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Title: Portola Center - TTM 15353
Project Number: 0704 034A
Client: SunRanch Capital Partners, LLC
Designer: DAO
Station Number: DESIGN 2

Description:

Tiered 30 ft over 30 ft Wall Height - Level - Offset of 20 ft - 5 ft
Ascending Slope at Crest

Company's information:

Name: Soil Retention Designs, Inc.
Street: 2501 State Street

Carlsbad, CA 92008
Telephone #: 760-966-6090
Fax #: 760-966-6099
E-Mail: dosborne@soilretention.com

Original file path and name: C:\Users\dosborne\Desktop\Portola South Rev Design\Upda.....
.....t Tiered - Level.BEN

Original date and time of creating this file: Mon Nov 29 16:13:17 2010

PROGRAM MODE:

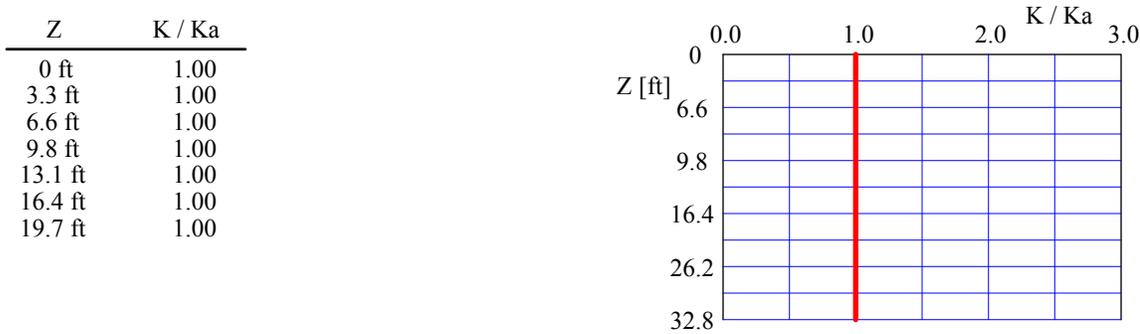
ANALYSIS
of SUPERIMPOSED WALL
using GEOGRID as reinforcing material.

**INPUT DATA: Geogrids
(Analysis)**

D A T A	Geogrid type #1	Geogrid type #2	Geogrid type #3	Geogrid type #4	Geogrid type #5
Tult [lb/ft]	3590.0	6230.0	8300.0	12420.0	
Durability reduction factor, RFD	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	
Installation-damage reduction factor, RFDi	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	
Creep reduction factor, RFDc	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	N/A
Fs-overall for strength	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Coverage ratio, Rc	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
Friction angle along geogrid-soil interface, ρ	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40	
Pullout resistance factor, F*	$0.90 \cdot \tan \rho$	N/A			
Scale-effect correction factor, α	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	

Note: Z for calculating K/Ka and F* is measured from top of the wall at the face (AASHTO).

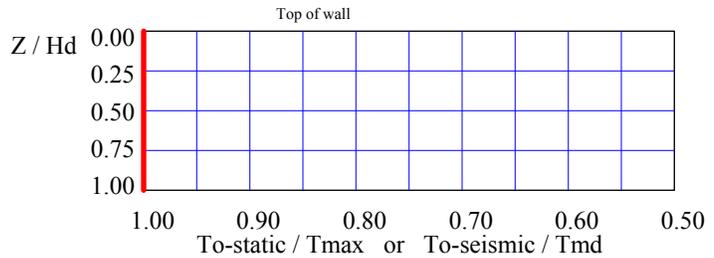
Variation of Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficient With Depth



**INPUT DATA: Facia and Connection (according to revised Demo 82)
(Analysis)**

FACIA type: Facing enabling frictional connection of reinforcement (e.g., modular concrete blocks, gabions)
 Depth/height of block is 1.00/0.67 ft. Horizontal distance to Center of Gravity of block is 0.42 ft.
 Average unit weight of block is $\gamma_f = 117.00 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Z / Hd	To-static / Tmax or To-seismic / Tmd
0.00	1.00
0.25	1.00
0.50	1.00
0.75	1.00
1.00	1.00



Geogrid Type #1		Geogrid Type #2		Geogrid Type #3		Geogrid Type #4		Geogrid Type #5	
$\sigma^{(1)}$	CRult ⁽²⁾	σ	CRult	σ	CRult	σ	CRult	σ	CRult
0.0	0.98	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.34		
4000.0	0.98	1545.0	0.71	1831.0	0.72	1914.0	0.63		N/A
		4000.0	0.71	4000.0	0.72	4000.0	0.63		

Geogrid Type #1 ³⁾		Geogrid Type #2		Geogrid Type #3		Geogrid Type #4		Geogrid Type #5	
σ	CRcr	σ	CRcr	σ	CRcr	σ	CRcr	σ	CRcr
0.0	0.98	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.34		
4000.0	0.98	1545.0	0.71	1831.0	0.72	1914.0	0.63		N/A
		4000.0	0.71	4000.0	0.72	4000.0	0.63		

⁽¹⁾ σ = Confining stress in between stacked blocks [lb/ft²]

⁽²⁾ CRult = Tc-ult / Tult

⁽³⁾ CRcr = Tcre / Tult

In seismic analysis, long term strength is reduced to 100% of its static value.

D A T A (for connection only)	Type #1	Type #2	Type #3	Type #4	Type #5
Product Name	V40 - 5XT	V40 - 8XT	V40 - 10XT	V40 - 20XT	N/A
Connection strength reduction factor, RFd	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	N/A
Creep reduction factor, RFc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Static conditions)

Bearing capacity, $F_s = 6.99$, Meyerhof stress = 7999 lb/ft².

Foundation Interface: Direct sliding, $F_s = 1.896$, Eccentricity, $e/L = 0.0711$, F_s -overturning = 3.84

#	GEOGRID			CONNECTION		Geogrid strength F_s	Pullout resistance F_s	Direct sliding F_s	Eccentricity e/L	Product name
	Elevation [ft]	Length [ft]	Type #	F_s -overall [connection strength]	F_s -overall [geogrid strength]					
1	0.67	50.00	4	2.07	1.79	1.793	106.007	1.780	0.0678	V40 - 20XT
2	2.00	50.00	4	2.12	1.83	1.834	104.821	1.805	0.0613	V40 - 20XT
3	3.33	50.00	4	2.16	1.86	1.864	102.852	1.830	0.0547	V40 - 20XT
4	4.67	50.00	4	2.20	1.90	1.902	101.267	1.857	0.0480	V40 - 20XT
5	6.00	50.00	4	2.25	1.95	1.948	100.070	1.883	0.0414	V40 - 20XT
6	7.33	50.00	4	2.29	1.98	1.982	98.172	1.911	0.0348	V40 - 20XT
7	8.67	50.00	4	2.34	2.03	2.025	96.594	1.939	0.0280	V40 - 20XT
8	10.00	50.00	4	2.40	2.08	2.078	95.386	1.968	0.0213	V40 - 20XT
9	11.33	50.00	4	2.45	2.12	2.117	93.466	1.998	0.0145	V40 - 20XT
10	12.67	50.00	4	2.51	2.17	2.166	91.895	2.028	0.0076	V40 - 20XT
11	14.00	50.00	4	2.06	1.78	1.783	72.650	2.059	0.0006	V40 - 20XT
12	16.00	50.00	4	1.78	1.53	1.534	58.775	2.107	-0.0101	V40 - 20XT
13	18.00	50.00	4	1.84	1.59	1.593	57.223	2.156	-0.0211	V40 - 20XT
14	20.00	50.00	4	1.90	1.66	1.656	55.676	2.207	-0.0325	V40 - 20XT
15	22.00	50.00	4	1.86	1.72	1.725	54.139	2.259	-0.0444	V40 - 20XT
16	24.00	50.00	4	1.83	1.80	1.799	52.639	2.313	-0.0569	V40 - 20XT
17	26.00	50.00	4	1.79	1.88	1.880	51.116	2.367	-0.0701	V40 - 20XT
18	28.00	50.00	4	1.74	1.97	1.969	49.606	2.422	-0.0844	V40 - 20XT
19	30.00	50.00	4	1.69	2.07	2.067	48.107	2.477	-0.0999	V40 - 20XT
20	32.00	50.00	4	1.64	2.17	2.175	46.651	2.530	-0.1170	V40 - 20XT
21	34.00	50.00	4	2.35	3.41	3.406	67.074	2.581	-0.1362	V40 - 20XT
22	34.67	50.00	4	1.90	2.84	2.843	54.359	2.597	-0.1432	V40 - 20XT
23	36.01	30.00	3	4.32	3.27	3.266	77.207	2.628	0.0697	V40 - 10XT
24	38.00	30.00	3	2.28	1.72	1.721	36.582	2.781	0.0603	V40 - 10XT
25	40.00	30.00	3	2.42	1.83	1.830	34.740	2.954	0.0512	V40 - 10XT
26	42.00	30.00	3	2.59	1.96	1.958	32.947	3.150	0.0426	V40 - 10XT
27	44.00	30.00	2	2.06	1.58	1.581	31.128	3.374	0.0344	V40 - 8XT
28	46.00	30.00	2	2.23	1.71	1.710	29.280	3.633	0.0266	V40 - 8XT
29	48.00	30.00	2	2.43	1.86	1.863	27.416	3.935	0.0191	V40 - 8XT
30	50.00	30.00	2	2.67	2.04	2.045	25.478	4.292	0.0119	V40 - 8XT
31	52.00	30.00	2	2.96	2.27	2.267	23.472	4.721	0.0048	V40 - 8XT
32	54.00	30.00	2	3.23	2.54	2.542	21.376	5.244	-0.0021	V40 - 8XT
33	56.00	30.00	2	3.50	2.89	2.894	19.171	5.899	-0.0091	V40 - 8XT
34	58.00	30.00	2	3.87	3.36	3.359	16.754	6.740	-0.0166	V40 - 8XT
35	60.00	30.00	2	4.38	4.00	4.003	14.034	7.860	-0.0250	V40 - 8XT
36	62.00	30.00	2	5.13	4.95	4.951	10.800	9.423	-0.0356	V40 - 8XT
37	64.00	30.00	2	4.58	4.69	4.688	4.755	11.747	-0.0507	V40 - 8XT

GLOBAL/COMPOUND STABILITY ANALYSIS (Using Bishop method and ROR = 0.0)

STATIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.872

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -8.00$, $Y_c = 112.00$ and $R = 112.29$ [ft]).

SEISMIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.216

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -56.00$, $Y_c = 192.00$ and $R = 200.00$ [ft]).

ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Seismic conditions)

Bearing capacity, $F_s = 4.11$, Meyerhof stress = 10858 lb/ft².

Foundation Interface: Direct sliding, $F_s = 1.239$, Eccentricity, $e/L = 0.1833$, F_s -overturning = 2.20

#	GEOGRID			CONNECTION		Geogrid strength F_s	Pullout resistance F_s	Direct sliding F_s	Eccentricity e/L	Product name
	Elevation [ft]	Length [ft]	Type #	F_s -overall [connection strength]	F_s -overall [geogrid strength]					
1	0.67	50.00	4	1.50	1.46	1.456	61.157	1.166	0.1774	V40 - 20XT
2	2.00	50.00	4	1.53	1.49	1.487	60.336	1.186	0.1657	V40 - 20XT
3	3.33	50.00	4	1.55	1.51	1.511	59.190	1.208	0.1541	V40 - 20XT
4	4.67	50.00	4	1.58	1.54	1.540	58.203	1.231	0.1424	V40 - 20XT
5	6.00	50.00	4	1.62	1.58	1.576	57.376	1.254	0.1310	V40 - 20XT
6	7.33	50.00	4	1.64	1.60	1.602	56.267	1.279	0.1195	V40 - 20XT
7	8.67	50.00	4	1.68	1.64	1.636	55.282	1.304	0.1081	V40 - 20XT
8	10.00	50.00	4	1.72	1.67	1.675	54.449	1.331	0.0968	V40 - 20XT
9	11.33	50.00	4	1.75	1.71	1.706	53.324	1.363	0.0847	V40 - 20XT
10	12.67	50.00	4	1.78	1.74	1.743	52.341	1.398	0.0722	V40 - 20XT
11	14.00	50.00	4	1.55	1.49	1.491	43.787	1.435	0.0598	V40 - 20XT
12	16.00	50.00	4	1.39	1.32	1.318	36.899	1.496	0.0414	V40 - 20XT
13	18.00	50.00	4	1.44	1.37	1.366	35.845	1.562	0.0231	V40 - 20XT
14	20.00	50.00	4	1.48	1.42	1.418	34.794	1.634	0.0048	V40 - 20XT
15	22.00	50.00	4	1.45	1.47	1.474	33.747	1.715	-0.0135	V40 - 20XT
16	24.00	50.00	4	1.42	1.54	1.535	32.721	1.806	-0.0321	V40 - 20XT
17	26.00	50.00	4	1.38	1.60	1.601	31.679	1.908	-0.0509	V40 - 20XT
18	28.00	50.00	4	1.35	1.67	1.673	30.642	2.367	-0.0839	V40 - 20XT
19	30.00	50.00	4	1.30	1.75	1.752	29.609	2.442	-0.0997	V40 - 20XT
20	32.00	50.00	4	1.26	1.84	1.839	28.599	2.512	-0.1170	V40 - 20XT
21	34.00	50.00	4	1.61	2.67	2.669	36.722	2.576	-0.1362	V40 - 20XT
22	34.67	50.00	4	1.38	2.32	2.315	31.504	2.595	-0.1432	V40 - 20XT
23	36.01	30.00	3	2.64	2.36	2.364	37.729	1.544	0.1656	V40 - 10XT
24	38.00	30.00	3	1.72	1.44	1.442	22.113	1.632	0.1461	V40 - 10XT
25	40.00	30.00	3	1.82	1.53	1.527	20.887	1.731	0.1276	V40 - 10XT
26	42.00	30.00	3	1.93	1.63	1.627	19.673	1.843	0.1100	V40 - 10XT
27	44.00	30.00	2	1.53	1.31	1.307	18.443	1.970	0.0934	V40 - 8XT
28	46.00	30.00	2	1.64	1.41	1.405	17.192	2.117	0.0777	V40 - 8XT
29	48.00	30.00	2	1.76	1.52	1.520	15.930	2.287	0.0629	V40 - 8XT
30	50.00	30.00	2	1.91	1.65	1.654	14.620	2.487	0.0489	V40 - 8XT
31	52.00	30.00	2	2.09	1.82	1.815	13.270	2.990	0.0259	V40 - 8XT
32	54.00	30.00	2	2.24	2.01	2.011	11.866	3.425	0.0129	V40 - 8XT
33	56.00	30.00	2	2.38	2.25	2.254	10.403	4.002	0.0008	V40 - 8XT
34	58.00	30.00	2	2.55	2.56	2.564	8.827	4.800	-0.0106	V40 - 8XT
35	60.00	30.00	2	2.77	2.97	2.972	7.110	5.966	-0.0220	V40 - 8XT
36	62.00	30.00	2	3.07	3.54	3.535	5.177	7.782	-0.0344	V40 - 8XT
37	64.00	30.00	2	2.88	3.47	3.467	2.395	10.805	-0.0505	V40 - 8XT

GLOBAL/COMPOUND STABILITY ANALYSIS (Using Bishop method and ROR = 0.0)

STATIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.872

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -8.00$, $Y_c = 112.00$ and $R = 112.29$ [ft]).

SEISMIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.216

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -56.00$, $Y_c = 192.00$ and $R = 200.00$ [ft]).

RESULTS for PULLOUT

Live Load included in calculating Tmax

#	Geogrid Elevation [ft]	Coverage Ratio	Tmax [lb/ft]	Tmd [lb/ft]	Le [ft]	La [ft]	Avail.Static Pullout, Pr [lb/ft]	Specified Static Fs	Actual Static Fs	Avail.Seism. Pullout, Pr [lb/ft]	Specified Seismic Fs	Actual Seismic Fs
1	0.67	1.000	3428.8	1325.9	49.63	0.37	363480.7	N/A	106.007	290784.5	N/A	61.157
2	2.00	1.000	3350.6	1306.2	48.89	1.11	351218.9	N/A	104.821	280975.1	N/A	60.336
3	3.33	1.000	3297.7	1286.5	48.15	1.85	339170.3	N/A	102.852	271336.2	N/A	59.190
4	4.67	1.000	3231.9	1266.7	47.41	2.59	327289.4	N/A	101.267	261831.6	N/A	58.203
5	6.00	1.000	3154.5	1247.0	46.67	3.33	315670.9	N/A	100.070	252536.7	N/A	57.376
6	7.33	1.000	3100.8	1227.3	45.94	4.06	304407.4	N/A	98.172	243525.9	N/A	56.267
7	8.67	1.000	3035.1	1207.4	45.19	4.81	293166.7	N/A	96.594	234533.4	N/A	55.282
8	10.00	1.000	2958.3	1187.7	44.46	5.54	282184.3	N/A	95.386	225747.5	N/A	54.449
9	11.33	1.000	2903.9	1168.0	43.72	6.28	271414.0	N/A	93.466	217131.2	N/A	53.324
10	12.67	1.000	2838.2	1148.2	42.98	7.02	260813.4	N/A	91.895	208650.7	N/A	52.341
11	14.00	1.000	3447.6	1128.5	42.24	7.76	250470.3	N/A	72.650	200376.3	N/A	43.787
12	16.00	1.000	4006.2	1098.9	41.13	8.87	235463.5	N/A	58.775	188370.8	N/A	36.899
13	18.00	1.000	3858.7	1069.3	40.02	9.98	220805.8	N/A	57.223	176644.6	N/A	35.845
14	20.00	1.000	3711.2	1039.6	38.91	11.09	206626.9	N/A	55.676	165301.5	N/A	34.794
15	22.00	1.000	3563.7	1010.0	37.81	12.19	192936.2	N/A	54.139	154349.0	N/A	33.747
16	24.00	1.000	3416.2	980.4	36.70	13.30	179827.1	N/A	52.639	143861.7	N/A	32.721
17	26.00	1.000	3268.8	950.8	35.59	14.41	167086.8	N/A	51.116	133669.4	N/A	31.679
18	28.00	1.000	3121.3	921.2	34.48	15.52	154834.0	N/A	49.606	123867.2	N/A	30.642
19	30.00	1.000	2973.8	891.5	33.37	16.63	143059.8	N/A	48.107	114447.9	N/A	29.609
20	32.00	1.000	2826.3	861.9	32.26	17.74	131849.4	N/A	46.651	105479.5	N/A	28.599
21	34.00	1.000	1804.5	832.3	31.15	18.85	121034.4	N/A	67.074	96827.5	N/A	36.722
22	34.67	1.000	2162.0	822.4	30.78	19.22	117525.9	N/A	54.359	94020.7	N/A	31.504
23	36.01	1.000	1257.8	801.3	29.99	0.01	97110.8	N/A	77.207	77688.7	N/A	37.729
24	38.00	1.000	2386.4	771.9	28.89	1.11	87299.7	N/A	36.582	69839.8	N/A	22.113
25	40.00	1.000	2245.1	742.3	27.78	2.22	77995.2	N/A	34.740	62396.1	N/A	20.887
26	42.00	1.000	2097.6	712.6	26.67	3.33	69109.3	N/A	32.947	55287.4	N/A	19.673
27	44.00	1.000	1950.1	683.0	25.57	4.43	60704.5	N/A	31.128	48563.6	N/A	18.443
28	46.00	1.000	1802.6	653.4	24.46	5.54	52780.7	N/A	29.280	42224.6	N/A	17.192
29	48.00	1.000	1655.2	623.8	23.35	6.65	45378.0	N/A	27.416	36302.4	N/A	15.930
30	50.00	1.000	1507.7	594.2	22.24	7.76	38411.9	N/A	25.478	30729.5	N/A	14.620
31	52.00	1.000	1360.2	564.5	21.13	8.87	31926.7	N/A	23.472	25541.4	N/A	13.270
32	54.00	1.000	1212.7	534.9	20.02	9.98	25922.7	N/A	21.376	20738.1	N/A	11.866
33	56.00	1.000	1065.2	505.3	18.91	11.09	20421.9	N/A	19.171	16337.5	N/A	10.403
34	58.00	1.000	917.7	475.7	17.81	12.19	15375.4	N/A	16.754	12300.4	N/A	8.827
35	60.00	1.000	770.3	446.1	16.70	13.30	10810.0	N/A	14.034	8648.0	N/A	7.110
36	62.00	1.000	622.8	416.5	15.59	14.41	6725.6	N/A	10.800	5380.5	N/A	5.177
37	64.00	1.000	657.6	386.8	14.48	15.52	3126.8	N/A	4.755	2501.4	N/A	2.395

ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Static conditions)

Bearing capacity, $F_s = 10.61$, Meyerhof stress = 3427 lb/ft².

Foundation Interface: Direct sliding, $F_s = 2.133$, Eccentricity, $e/L = -0.0129$, F_s -overturning = 4.92

GEOGRID				CONNECTION		Geogrid strength F_s	Pullout resistance F_s	Direct sliding F_s	Eccentricity e/L	Product name
#	Elevation [ft]	Length [ft]	Type #	F_s -overall [connection strength]	F_s -overall [geogrid strength]					
1	2.00	24.00	3	2.65	2.00	2.003	28.165	2.014	-0.0214	V40 - 10XT
2	4.00	24.00	3	4.40	3.33	3.327	42.585	2.114	-0.0294	V40 - 10XT
3	6.00	24.00	2	3.56	2.73	2.732	40.993	2.221	-0.0373	V40 - 8XT
4	8.00	24.00	2	3.93	3.02	3.016	39.001	2.337	-0.0449	V40 - 8XT
5	10.00	24.00	2	4.39	3.36	3.365	37.054	2.463	-0.0527	V40 - 8XT
6	12.00	24.00	2	4.75	3.81	3.805	35.171	2.598	-0.0609	V40 - 8XT
7	14.00	24.00	2	5.21	4.38	4.379	33.381	2.743	-0.0700	V40 - 8XT
8	16.00	24.00	2	5.83	5.16	5.155	31.734	2.895	-0.0806	V40 - 8XT
9	18.00	24.00	2	6.73	6.27	6.266	30.322	3.049	-0.0940	V40 - 8XT
10	20.00	24.00	2	4.48	4.41	4.413	16.207	3.194	-0.1122	V40 - 8XT

ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Seismic conditions)

Bearing capacity, $F_s = 7.67$, Meyerhof stress = 4262 lb/ft².

Foundation Interface: Direct sliding, $F_s = 1.414$, Eccentricity, $e/L = 0.0815$, F_s -overturning = 2.89

GEOGRID				CONNECTION		Geogrid strength F_s	Pullout resistance F_s	Direct sliding F_s	Eccentricity e/L	Product name
#	Elevation [ft]	Length [ft]	Type #	F_s -overall [connection strength]	F_s -overall [geogrid strength]					
1	2.00	24.00	3	1.17	1.14	1.143	9.982	1.361	0.0583	V40 - 10XT
2	4.00	24.00	3	1.50	1.54	1.538	11.577	1.460	0.0367	V40 - 10XT
3	6.00	24.00	2	1.20	1.25	1.255	11.057	1.573	0.0165	V40 - 8XT
4	8.00	24.00	2	1.31	1.37	1.374	10.421	1.703	-0.0023	V40 - 8XT
5	10.00	24.00	2	1.45	1.52	1.519	9.788	1.855	-0.0200	V40 - 8XT
6	12.00	24.00	2	1.55	1.70	1.698	9.159	2.032	-0.0369	V40 - 8XT
7	14.00	24.00	2	1.67	1.92	1.925	8.535	2.238	-0.0533	V40 - 8XT
8	16.00	24.00	2	1.82	2.22	2.221	7.919	2.477	-0.0700	V40 - 8XT
9	18.00	24.00	2	2.03	2.63	2.626	7.316	2.748	-0.0882	V40 - 8XT
10	20.00	24.00	2	1.89	2.42	2.422	5.463	3.031	-0.1098	V40 - 8XT

GLOBAL/COMPOUND STABILITY ANALYSIS (Using Bishop method and ROR = 0.0)

STATIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.582

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -20.00$, $Y_c = 112.00$ and $R = 113.77$ [ft]).

SEISMIC CONDITIONS: For the specified search grid, the calculated minimum F_s is 1.119

(it corresponds to a critical circle at $X_c = -20.00$, $Y_c = 112.00$ and $R = 113.77$ [ft]).

DIRECT SLIDING for GIVEN LAYOUT (for GEOGRID reinforcements)

Along reinforced and foundation soils interface: F_s -static = 2.133 and F_s -seismic = 1.414

#	Geogrid Elevation [ft]	Geogrid Length [ft]	F_s Static	F_s Seismic	Geogrid Type #	Product name
1	2.00	24.00	2.014	1.361	3	V40 - 10XT
2	4.00	24.00	2.114	1.460	3	V40 - 10XT
3	6.00	24.00	2.221	1.573	2	V40 - 8XT
4	8.00	24.00	2.337	1.703	2	V40 - 8XT
5	10.00	24.00	2.463	1.855	2	V40 - 8XT
6	12.00	24.00	2.598	2.032	2	V40 - 8XT
7	14.00	24.00	2.743	2.238	2	V40 - 8XT
8	16.00	24.00	2.895	2.477	2	V40 - 8XT
9	18.00	24.00	3.049	2.748	2	V40 - 8XT
10	20.00	24.00	3.194	3.031	2	V40 - 8XT

ECCENTRICITY for GIVEN LAYOUT

At interface with foundation: e/L static = -0.0129, e/L seismic = 0.0815; Overturning: F_s -static = 4.92, F_s -seismic = 2.89

#	Geogrid Elevation [ft]	Geogrid Length [ft]	e/L Static	e/L Seismic	Geogrid Type #	Product name
1	2.00	24.00	-0.0214	0.0583	3	V40 - 10XT
2	4.00	24.00	-0.0294	0.0367	3	V40 - 10XT
3	6.00	24.00	-0.0373	0.0165	2	V40 - 8XT
4	8.00	24.00	-0.0449	-0.0023	2	V40 - 8XT
5	10.00	24.00	-0.0527	-0.0200	2	V40 - 8XT
6	12.00	24.00	-0.0609	-0.0369	2	V40 - 8XT
7	14.00	24.00	-0.0700	-0.0533	2	V40 - 8XT
8	16.00	24.00	-0.0806	-0.0700	2	V40 - 8XT
9	18.00	24.00	-0.0940	-0.0882	2	V40 - 8XT
10	20.00	24.00	-0.1122	-0.1098	2	V40 - 8XT

Live Load included in calculating Tmax

#	Geogrid Elevation [ft]	Tavailable [lb/ft]	Tmax [lb/ft]	Tmd [lb/ft]	Specified minimum Fs-overall static	Actual calculated Fs-overall static	Specified minimum Fs-overall seismic	Actual calculated Fs-overall seismic	Product name
1	2.00	4107	2050.57	2578.22	N/A	2.003	N/A	1.143	V40 - 10XT
2	4.00	4107	1234.46	2398.36	N/A	3.327	N/A	1.538	V40 - 10XT
3	6.00	3083	1128.40	2218.49	N/A	2.732	N/A	1.255	V40 - 8XT
4	8.00	3083	1022.33	2038.63	N/A	3.016	N/A	1.374	V40 - 8XT
5	10.00	3083	916.27	1858.77	N/A	3.365	N/A	1.519	V40 - 8XT
6	12.00	3083	810.20	1678.91	N/A	3.805	N/A	1.698	V40 - 8XT
7	14.00	3083	704.14	1499.04	N/A	4.379	N/A	1.925	V40 - 8XT
8	16.00	3083	598.07	1319.18	N/A	5.155	N/A	2.221	V40 - 8XT
9	18.00	3083	492.01	1139.32	N/A	6.266	N/A	2.626	V40 - 8XT
10	20.00	3083	698.65	959.45	N/A	4.413	N/A	2.422	V40 - 8XT

RESULTS for PULLOUT

Live Load included in calculating Tmax

#	Geogrid Elevation [ft]	Coverage Ratio	Tmax [lb/ft]	Tmd [lb/ft]	Le [ft]	La [ft]	Avail.Static Pullout, Pr [lb/ft]	Specified Static Fs	Actual Static Fs	Avail.Seism. Pullout, Pr [lb/ft]	Specified Seismic Fs	Actual Seismic Fs
1	2.00	1.000	2050.6	2578.2	22.43	1.57	57753.7	N/A	28.165	46202.9	N/A	9.982
2	4.00	1.000	1234.5	2398.4	20.87	3.13	52569.5	N/A	42.585	42055.6	N/A	11.577
3	6.00	1.000	1128.4	2218.5	19.30	4.70	46256.8	N/A	40.993	37005.4	N/A	11.057
4	8.00	1.000	1022.3	2038.6	17.74	6.26	39871.5	N/A	39.001	31897.2	N/A	10.421
5	10.00	1.000	916.3	1858.8	16.17	7.83	33951.1	N/A	37.054	27160.9	N/A	9.788
6	12.00	1.000	810.2	1678.9	14.61	9.39	28495.7	N/A	35.171	22796.5	N/A	9.159
7	14.00	1.000	704.1	1499.0	13.04	10.96	23505.1	N/A	33.381	18804.1	N/A	8.535
8	16.00	1.000	598.1	1319.2	11.48	12.52	18979.5	N/A	31.734	15183.6	N/A	7.919
9	18.00	1.000	492.0	1139.3	9.91	14.09	14918.8	N/A	30.322	11935.0	N/A	7.316
10	20.00	1.000	698.7	959.5	8.35	15.65	11323.0	N/A	16.207	9058.4	N/A	5.463

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JAN 10 2012

City of Lake Forest
Planning

Memorandum

To: Ron Santos, Senior Planner

Cc: Dennis Jue, Deputy City Engineer

**Prepared Under
Direction of:** Tim D'Zmura, Interwest Consulting Group

From: Steven Palmer, Interwest Consulting Group
Roger Peterson, Interwest Consulting Group

Date: December 16, 2011

Subject: Portola Center Segmental Retaining Walls for the North and
South Parcels – Preliminary Structural Plan Review

Interwest Consulting Group has performed a preliminary review of the above referenced Portola Center Segmental Retaining Walls at the north and south parcels and our comments are noted below:

- S1. Please provide a current ICC ES report that is in conformance with the 2009 IBC. Please note that ER-5515 is in compliance with the 1997 Uniform Building Code.
- S2. Please submit a letter from the geotechnical engineer confirming that the design and detailing of the segmental retaining walls have been reviewed and that it has been determined that the recommendations in the Geotechnical Report have been properly incorporated into the calculations and drawings.
- S3. Specify on plans that the geotechnical engineer shall be retained to provide observation and testing services during the grading and construction phase of retaining walls per the recommendations of the geotechnical report and that inspection and testing reports shall be submitted to the Building Department.
- S4. Please provide a plan to clarify the locations of the various segmental retaining walls shown on the drawings prepared by Soil Retention Designs Inc.
- S5. Section 9.13.13 of the Geotechnical Report recommends that a soldier pile wall should be used at the location adjacent to Glenn Ranch Road on the northeast side of the site, from Saddleback Road to Alley B-B', rather than the proposed segmental retaining wall. Please provide calculations and details for this soldier pile wall if used.
- S6. Section 9.2.3 and Appendix B of the Geotechnical Report show that the on site materials possess a severe sulfate exposure to concrete structures. Please verify that the Verdura segmental concrete blocks will be acceptable for use in

soil with severe sulfate exposure. Please note per ACI Section 4.3 that concrete used in severe sulfate exposure is to be made with type V cement, have a maximum water / cement ratio of 0.45 and have a minimum compressive strength of 4500 psi.

- S6. Section 9.13.12 of the Geotechnical Report specifies that MSE walls in excess of 60' high should be constructed using metallic reinforcement in the reinforced zone to prevent significant deformations that would be expected in similar height walls reinforced with geosynthetic reinforcement. Please verify if metallic reinforcement should be used at walls over 60' in height.
- S7. On sheet 1, (at both sets of drawings), please reference the Geotechnical Report prepared by Geocon Inc.
- S8. Please verify if a surcharge at the top of the retaining walls due to future structures or roads should be included in the design of the retaining walls.
- S9. At sheet 1, (at both sets of drawings), please amend Table 3 to correspond with the Geotechnical Report and the values used in the design of the walls.
- S10. Please clarify how the seismic coefficient was determined. Please justify using $0.5 \times 0.63g$ for the seismic coefficient.
- S11. Please provide calculations for the vertical and horizontal deformations of the MSE walls as required per section 9.13.10 of the Geotechnical Report.
- S12. Please provide calculations for the 76' tall wall, the 116' tall wall and the 90' tall wall shown on sheets 2/5, 3/5 and 4/5 respectively for the North Parcel.
- S13. Please provide drawings and calculation that bear the wet stamp and signature of the engineer of record.

UNIFORM BUILDING CODE STANDARD 21-4 HOLLOW AND SOLID LOAD-BEARING CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

Based on Standard Specification C 90-96 of the American Society for Testing and Materials.
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SECTION 21.401 — SCOPE

This standard covers solid (units with 75 percent or more net area) and hollow load-bearing concrete masonry units made from portland cement, water and mineral aggregates with or without the inclusion of other materials.

SECTION 21.402 — CLASSIFICATION

21.402.1 Types. Two types of concrete masonry units in each of two grades are covered as follows:

21.402.1.1 Type I, moisture-controlled units. Units designated as Type I shall conform to all requirements of this standard including the moisture content requirements of Table 21-4-A.

21.402.1.2 Type II, nonmoisture-controlled units. Units designated as Type II shall conform to all requirements of this standard except the moisture content requirements of Table 21-4-A.

21.402.2 Grades. Concrete masonry units manufactured in accordance with this standard shall conform to two grades as follows:

21.402.2.1 Grade N. Units having a weight classification of 85 pcf (1360 kg/m³) or greater, for general use such as in exterior walls below and above grade that may or may not be exposed to moisture penetration or the weather and for interior walls and backup.

21.402.2.2 Grade S. Units having a weight classification of less than 85 pcf (1360 kg/m³), for uses limited to above-grade installation in exterior walls with weather-protective coatings and in walls not exposed to the weather.

SECTION 21.403 — MATERIALS

21.403.1 Cementitious Materials. Materials shall conform to the following applicable standards:

1. Portland Cement—ASTM C 150 modified as follows:

Limitation on insoluble residue—1.5 percent maximum.

Limitation on air content of mortar,

Volume percent—22 percent maximum.

Limitation on loss on ignition—7 percent maximum.

Limestone with a minimum 85 percent calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) content may be added to the cement, provided the requirements of ASTM C 150 as modified above are met.

2. Blended Cements—ASTM C 595.

3. Hydrated Lime, Type S—UBC Standard 21-13.

21.403.2 Other Constituents and Aggregates. Air-entraining agents, coloring pigments, integral water repellents, finely ground silica, aggregates, and other constituents, shall be previously established as suitable for use in concrete or shall be shown by test or experience to not be detrimental to the durability of the concrete.

SECTION 21.404 — PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

At the time of delivery to the work site, the units shall conform to the physical requirements prescribed in Table 21-4-B. The moisture content of Type I concrete masonry units at time of delivery shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 21-4-A.

At the time of delivery to the purchaser, the linear shrinkage of Type II units shall not exceed 0.065 percent.

SECTION 21.405 — MINIMUM FACE-SHELL AND WEB THICKNESSES

Face-shell (FST) and web (WT) thicknesses shall conform to the requirements listed in Table 21-4-C.

SECTION 21.406 — PERMISSIBLE VARIATIONS IN DIMENSIONS

21.406.1 Precision Units. For precision units, no overall dimension (width, height and length) shall differ by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) from the specified standard dimensions.

21.406.2 Particular Feature Units. For particular feature units, dimensions shall be in accordance with the following:

1. For molded face units, no overall dimension (width, height and length) shall differ by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) from the specified standard dimension. Dimensions of molded features (ribs, scores, hex-shapes, patterns, etc.) shall be within $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm) of the specified standard dimensions and shall be within $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm) of the specified placement of the unit.

2. For split-faced units, all non-split overall dimensions (width, height and length) shall differ by no more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) from the specified standard dimensions. On faces that are split, overall dimensions will vary. Local suppliers should be consulted to determine dimensional tolerances achievable.

3. For slumped units, no overall height dimension shall differ by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) from the specified standard dimension. On faces that are slumped, overall dimensions will vary. Local suppliers should be consulted to determine dimension tolerances achievable.

NOTE: Standard dimensions of units are the manufacturer's designated dimensions. Nominal dimensions of modular size units, except slumped units, are equal to the standard dimensions plus $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm), the thickness of one standard mortar joint. Slumped units are equal to the standard dimensions plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm), the thickness of one standard mortar joint. Nominal dimensions of nonmodular size units usually exceed the standard dimensions by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (3.2 mm to 6.4 mm).

SECTION 21.407 — VISUAL INSPECTION

All units shall be sound and free of cracks or other defects that would interfere with the proper placing of the unit or impair the strength or permanence of the construction. Units may have minor cracks incidental to the usual method of manufacture, or minor chipping resulting from customary methods of handling in shipment and delivery.

Units that are intended to serve as a base for plaster or stucco shall have a sufficiently rough surface to afford a good bond.

Where units are to be used in exposed wall construction, the face or faces that are to be exposed shall be free of chips, cracks or other imperfections when viewed from 20 feet (6100 mm), except that not more than 5 percent of a shipment may have slight cracks or small chips not larger than 1 inch (25.4 mm).

SECTION 21.408 — METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TESTING

The purchaser or authorized representative shall be accorded proper facilities to inspect and sample the units at the place of manufacture from the lots ready for delivery.

Sample and test units in accordance with ASTM C 140.

Total linear drying shrinkage shall be based on tests of concrete masonry units made with the same materials, concrete mix design, manufacturing process and curing method, conducted in accordance with ASTM C 426 and not more than 24 months prior to delivery.

SECTION 21.409 — REJECTION

If the samples tested from a shipment fail to conform to the specified requirements, the manufacturer may sort it, and new specimens shall be selected by the purchaser from the retained lot and tested at the expense of the manufacturer. If the second set of specimens fails to conform to the specified requirements, the entire lot shall be rejected.

TABLE 21-4-A—MOISTURE CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TYPE I UNITS

LINEAR SHRINKAGE, PERCENT	MOISTURE CONTENT, MAX. PERCENT OF TOTAL ABSORPTION (Average of 3 Units)		
	Humidity Conditions at Jobsite or Point of Use		
	Humid ¹	Intermediate ²	Arid ³
0.03 or less	45	40	35
From 0.03 to 0.045	40	35	30
0.045 to 0.065, max.	35	30	25

¹ Average annual relative humidity above 75 percent.
² Average annual relative humidity 50 to 75 percent.
³ Average annual relative humidity less than 50 percent.

TABLE 21-4-B—STRENGTH AND ABSORPTION REQUIREMENTS

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH, MIN, psi (MPa)		WATER ABSORPTION, MAX, lb./ft. (kg/m) (Average of 3 Units)		
Average Net Area		Weight Classification—Oven-dry Weight of Concrete, lb./ft. (kg/m)		
Average of 3 Units	Individual Unit	Lightweight, Less than 105 (1880)	Medium Weight, 105 to less than 125 (1880-2000)	Normal Weight, 125 (2000) or more
1900 (13.1)	1700 (11.7)	18 (288)	15 (240)	13 (208)

TABLE 21-4-C—MINIMUM THICKNESS OF FACE-SHELLS AND WEBS

NOMINAL WIDTH (W) OF UNIT (inches)	FACE-SHELL THICKNESS (FST) MIN., (inches) ^{1, 4} x 25.4 for mm	WEB THICKNESS (WT)	
		Webs ¹ Min., (inches)	Equivalent Web Thickness, Min., in./in. Ft. ² x 83 for mm/min. m
3 and 4	3/4	3/4	1 3/8
6	1	1	2 1/4
8	1 1/4	1	2 1/4
10	1 3/8	1 1/8	2 1/2
12	1 1/4 ³	1 1/8	2 1/2
	1 1/2		
	1 1/4 ³		

¹ Average of measurements on three units taken at the thinnest point.
² Sum of the measured thickness of all webs in the unit, multiplied by 12 (305 when using metric), and divided by the length of the unit. In the case of open-ended units where the open-ended portion is solid grouted, the length of that open-ended portion shall be deducted from the overall length of the unit.
³ This face-shell thickness (FST) is applicable where allowable design load is reduced in proportion to the reduction in thicknesses shown, except that allowable design load on solid-grouted units shall not be reduced.
⁴ For split-faced units, a maximum of 10 percent of a shipment may have face-shell thicknesses less than those shown, but in no case less than 3/4 inch (19 mm).

5.2 SUPERIMPOSED WALLS

The design of superimposed MSE walls is made in two steps:

- (1) A design using simplified design rules for calculating external stability and locating the internal failure plane for internal stability as shown in figure 48.
- (2) A stability analysis, including both compound and global stability using a reinforced soil global stability computer program outlined in chapter 6. This is an essential computation.

For **preliminary design**, the following minimum values for reinforcement length, of L_1 and L_2 , should be used for offsets (D) greater than $[1/20 (H_1 + H_2)]$:

Upper wall: $L'_1 \geq 0.7 H_1$

Lower wall: $L'_2 \geq 0.6 H$

where H = total height

Where the offset distance (D) is greater than $H_2 \tan (90-\phi_r)$, walls are not considered superimposed and are independently designed.

For a small upper wall offset; $D \leq [1/20 (H_1 + H_2)]$, it is assumed that the failure surface does not fundamentally change and it is simply adjusted laterally by the offset distance D. The walls should be designed as a single wall with a height H.

External stability calculations for the upper wall are conventionally performed as outlined in chapter 4. For the lower wall, consider the upper wall as a surcharge in computing bearing pressures. In lieu of a conventional external sliding stability computation, perform a slope stability analysis with failure circles exiting at the base. A minimum factor of safety of 1.5 is generally warranted.

For calculating the internal stability, the maximum tensile force lines are as indicated in figure 48a. These relationships are somewhat empirical and geometrically derived.

For intermediate offset distances, see figure 48a for the location of the failure surface and consider the vertical pressures in figure 48b for internal stress calculations.

For large setback distances, $[D \geq H_2 \tan (90-\phi_r)]$, the maximum tensile force lines are considered independently, without regard to the geometry of the two superimposed walls. For internal stability computations, the upper wall is neglected.

The balance of the computations remain identical as in chapter 4.

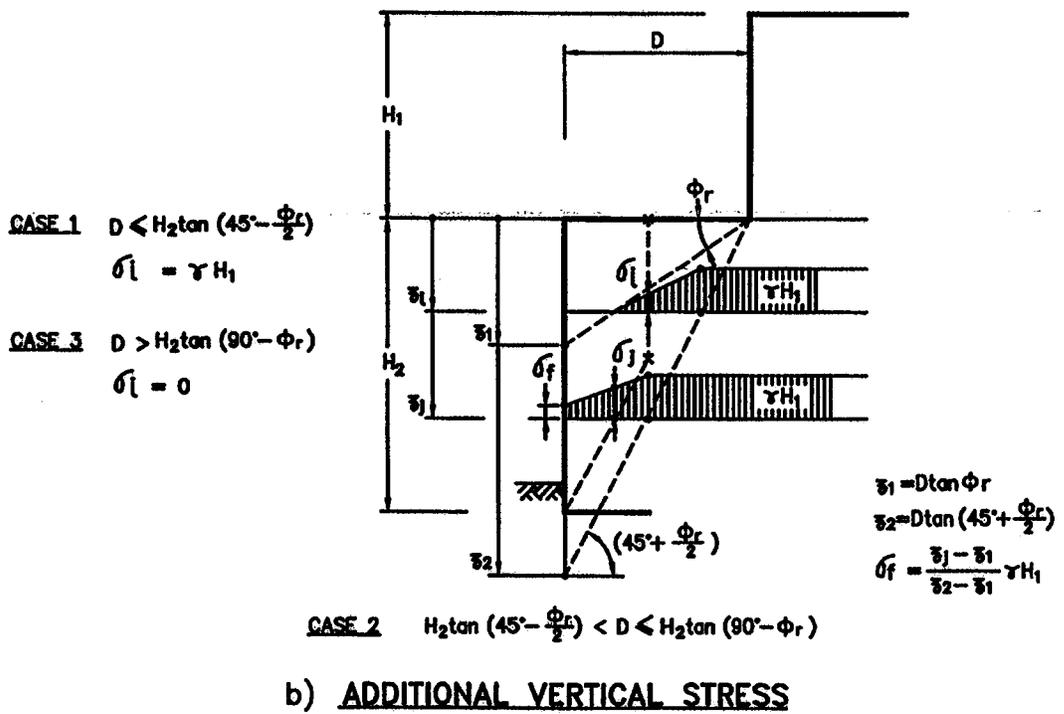
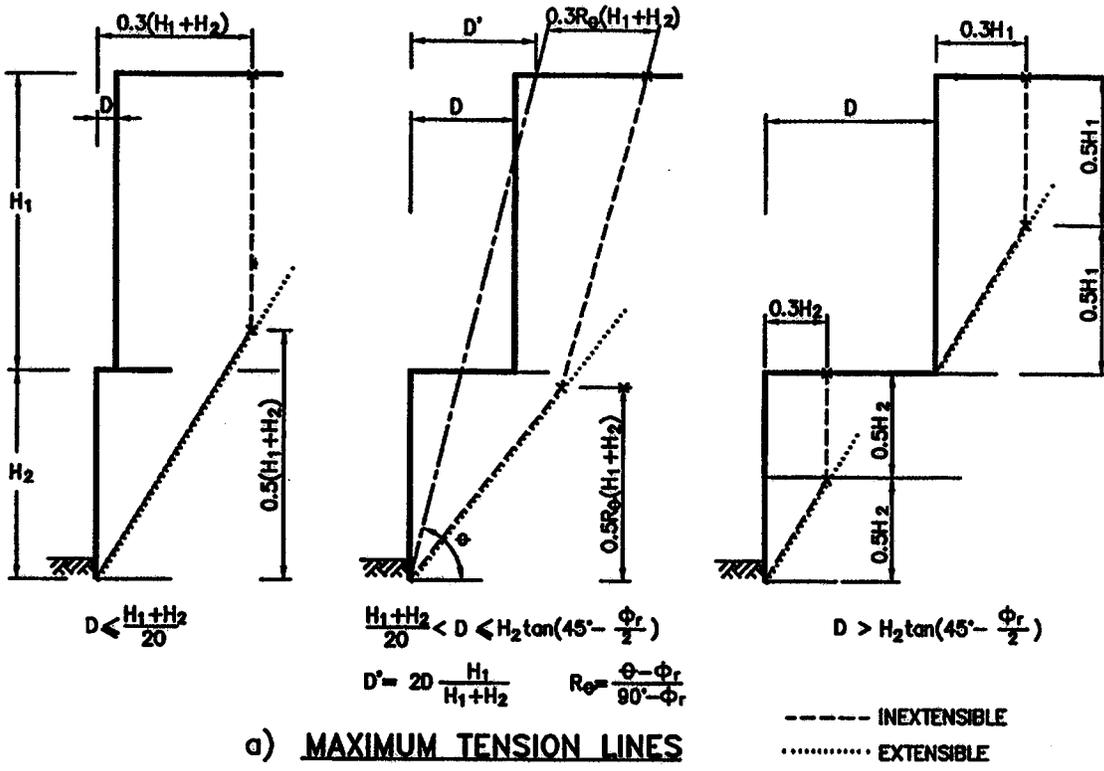


Figure 48. Design rules for superimposed walls.